

NATIONAL GUARD WOULD NEED BIG SUM FOR PAYROLL

Under Governor's Plan Territory's Share Would Be More Than \$150,000 Annually

WHERE MONEY WOULD COME FROM STILL IS MYSTERY

Financiers Not Familiar Enough With Scheme To Discuss Merits of Proposition

At least \$300,000 a year for pay of men of the National Guard of Hawaii, of which sum the Territory could pay half without increasing taxation—such is the meaning of Governor Pinkham's remark in the course of his address at the dinner given by the officers of the national guard at the Alexander Young Hotel last Saturday evening.

Where and how this money is to be obtained without increasing taxation is a query that found lodgment in the minds of a number of well-known business men of Honolulu yesterday, after they had perused the account of the Governor's speech as published in The Advertiser.

It would mean, say these men, that the Territory would have to set aside \$150,000 to \$175,000 annually for pay of national guard members; that is, provided the federal government agrees to pay half. But the territorial executive declared that if the federal government does not see its way clear to stand half the expense "the Territory can do more."

"The Guard," said the Governor, "to insure its permanence and morale must be paid. If the federal government will put these five thousand men on a payroll well and good."

"If it will pay but one-half, Hawaii can, without increasing taxes, pay the other half. If she must, she can do more. I cannot here go into details of these proposals but later will present them."

Because this latest money proposal of the territorial administration runs heavily into figures The Advertiser yesterday sought the opinions of several of the city's prominent financiers. Without exception they declined to enter into a public discussion of the question until a more definite statement of the Governor's plans is forthcoming.

Yet equally without exception the men who were interviewed voiced doubt.

"I can see," said one, "that the salary roll would be easily \$250,000 a year, figuring that each of the 5000 enlisted men would get five dollars a month for his service. This would not include payment of officers, for whom \$50,000 a year additional likely would be a conservative estimate."

"I don't know whether there is any fund available for the Territory's half of such an expenditure, but I doubt it. In that event the only way I can see viewing the subject offhand and without having made a study of it, is to divert money from some other fund. What other fund or funds could with stand heavy drafts for the purpose I do not know."

"Possibly the Governor has in mind the chance that the federal government will undertake to build military camps in Oahu, thus saving the local government that expense. But even in that event, as I understand it, the bulk of the road money belongs to the county and could not be touched by the Territory, for payment of the national guard or for any other purpose."

Legislation Necessary
"It is not likely pay for the national guard can be arranged for without an act of legislature," said another man who, in times past, has been closely affiliated with territorial affairs. "I question whether a diversion of funds could be made without legislative sanction. What source such a sum could come from, without either increasing taxes or seriously crippling another department or public improvement is beyond me at the present time."

This new idea of the Governor's just a little bit at variance with the policy of strict economy which he enunciated quite solemnly at the outset of his administration.

"The Governor certainly must have a plan for raising the money that he regards as feasible," commented another financier. "There may be a method of doing it, but it is not one I should care to discuss until I know more of his proposal. When he announces its details we then may weigh its practicality and advisability."

However, \$150,000 to \$200,000 is a pretty big amount to divert from some other territorial channel into the new one. It will be interesting to learn what the administration's scheme contemplates.

HAMAKUA COFFEE

CROP LARGE

Abie Louison, the Hamakua coffee king, announces a bumper crop in his district. The heavy storms of last month which did so much damage to the coffee on the western side of the Big Island, have not hurt Hamakua.

JAMIESON TO REMAIN

The news comes from Hawaii that Manager Jamieson of Honolulu and Pacific Sugar Mills has on request of the agents of these properties reconsidered his resignation, which he presented, and will continue to run the two places.

SCIENTIST FAVORS WELCOMING BIRD

Professor Bryan Thinks Denver Visitor's Offer Should Be Taken Up

Prof. William Alanson Bryan of the College of Hawaii, and the recognized leading authority on ornithology in the Territory, is enthusiastic over the offer recently made by F. G. Bond, the Denver publisher, to land in Honolulu, without cost to anyone enough robins, bluebirds, mockingbirds and meadow larks to stock every valley. His idea is to send the birds here and to turn them loose.

The authorities have not yet taken any definite steps with regard to the offer of the Denver man, although the matter has been referred to the board of agriculture and forestry.

Professor Bryan stated yesterday that the four birds, the bringing of which to Hawaii is contemplated, are generally protected throughout the United States by reason of their food habits and their many pleasing qualities. While, of course, unable to state the change of environment would affect the habits of the birds, he thought that so chances would be taken were the experiment given a trial.

No Danger to Seen

He does not think that the fact that the diet of these birds is, in part, insectivorous, would militate against local interests, as so many of Hawaii's beneficial insects are microscopic and parasitic and being so, would be unlikely to attract the attention of the feathered immigrants.

The four birds are all of a migratory nature but Mr. Bryan is of the opinion that were the birds to be shipped here procured from the southern part of their range, their migratory instinct would probably be nullified.

Whether the birds could find a suitable food supply in these islands is, of course, a matter which can only be decided by experiment, as is also the question of whether they would stay here if brought.

Professor Bryan would express no opinion as to whether the combative nature of the mynahs would make it impossible for the introduction of new birds to be successful.

Other Birds Welcome

The professor, while favoring the birds mentioned, is alive to the fact that there are very many birds residents in the tropics, which would probably be welcome here, do well and be more easily established than would be the case with the robin, mockingbird, bluebird and meadow lark.

The common house wren, according to Mr. Bryan, would be a very good insect feeder if introduced here. He mentioned also an African bird which lives around animals, picking off flies and other insect pests. The only thing, apparently, not to its credit, is the picking at the middle galls or sores on stock.

This bird, he thinks, would be an efficient enemy of the house fly.

"The intelligent introduction of birds into Hawaii," said Bryan, "is by no means the simple task that some think it to be. Three important questions with reference to their food habits must be settled definitely in advance of the liberation of any species of bird in the Territory. The food of the species must be known, and it must be ascertained what proportion of its food is injurious insects, and what its food will be when brought to Hawaii."

Take Them On Records
"It would seem to be a simple matter for any one familiar with the facts to suggest half a dozen species of birds which should be imported at once into Hawaii. For example, the house wren, the mockingbird and the flycatcher could be taken on their records."

The proposal to introduce useful birds of song and plumage into Hawaii is not a new one. The subject has been considered and debated from every angle in times past until specialists and laymen agree that the judicious and scientific importation of useful birds is a thing to be desired.

The lack of interesting birds in the inhabited and frequented regions has called forth adverse comment from residents and visitors alike in the past, but at last the community is to be congratulated that a gentleman with Mr. Bond's sympathies has interested himself sufficiently to induce him to offer to supply the slacks of war with which to carry out this project.

Native Birds Welcome
"It is quite the usual thing," said Professor Bryan, "for those who would oppose the introduction of birds to point to the English sparrow in America, the rabbit in Australia and the mongoose in Hawaii, as sufficient proof that it is not wise for man to meddle with nature and upset her wonderful balance of animal life. They overlook the fact that since the coming of the white man to Hawaii the natural balance of wild life, both plant and animal, has been disregarded, and that the native bird life has already been reduced to the vanishing point. The wise course would seem to be to bring about the reestablishment of the proper relation between birds and their insect enemies by the liberation of species of known worth from other lands."

Pleasures and Benefits
The pleasure and benefit gained for the people of these islands through the introduction of the English skylark and the Chinese thrush, illustrates the practical value of bird introduction.

The same methods and care are employed in the introduction of birds into this Territory that are now employed in introducing useful insect parasites into these pest-ridden islands, there is little if any more danger to be feared from the introduction of beneficial birds than from beneficial insects.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Nearly \$3,000,000 for relief funds has been sent from the United States to Jews suffering in the various war zones.

NEW TETON AIR CRAFT DESTRUCTIVE

Hem in Enemy Plane With Cone of Fire—Shoot Through Propeller

Up to about two months ago combat in the air occurred only infrequently. Since that time we have read more and more in the official despatches of the work of the German aviators with the names of Immelman and Bloche repeated again and again. This great increase in the activity of the Germans has caused several inquiries to be made in the House of Commons and replies of Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary of war have not been satisfactory to all.

The German policy of mentioning the names of their aviators in official reports is due to their belief that if once they can inspire the allied aviators with terror of the deadliness of Immelman and Bloche and their flying, every allied aviator in which they fly, every allied aviator who sees a Fokker coming for him will run for his life. A young British aviator recently wrote: "That Herr Immelman is the very devil, he flies a Fokker, shoots through his propeller and flies beautifully. I have met him twice and got off with a concussion at him, but with no result, either side having a few holes in the wings."

The Fokker Machine

The Fokker machine is the invention of a young Dutchman who lived in Germany. About 1912 he built an unapologetic monoplane which flew quite well long before the scientists of other countries had put their theories into practice and had produced the unheralded stable biplanes, of which so much has been heard. Britain contemplated importing some of these Fokker monoplanes, but the officers sent to inspect them when they reported against such action. The new Fokkers are a great improvement on the early make. The attempt at inherent stability has been given up and they are designed to be absolutely under control of the pilot in any position. This makes them dangerous opponents, as they can maneuver with extraordinary speed.

In general appearance they look exactly like the French Morane monoplanes. Most of the machines are fitted with rotary engines, a German copy of the Gnome. They give about one hundred and twenty horsepower and consequently can move at a great speed and climb at a tremendous rate. Those flown by Immelman and Bloche are fitted with huge engines of 180 horsepower and a motor car type of about one hundred and sixty horsepower and have a speed of more than one hundred miles an hour. Most of these machines carry a passenger in front who works a machine gun, but others have the gun fixed on top of the engine and fire through the propeller, or rather, as it were, to be technically correct, in the latter case the gun is aimed at steering the whole aeroplane.

Method of Attack

The usual method of attack is for the Fokker to get up high to about 1500 feet or so and hang around until one of the allied machines appears in sight below. Then, if of the right type, the Fokker stands on its head and dives straight for its victim, letting off a stream of bullets as soon as it gets within range. By making the descent over so slightly spiral, the straight stream of bullets becomes a cone of fire, with its apex at the gun, and with the victim inside or near it, whichever way the lower machine tries to escape it must pass through that cone. When the Fokker gets close to the enemy, if he is not already hit it approaches directly from behind, firing straight along the body, so as to have pilot, passenger, tanks and engine all in one line of fire, and unless the pursued machine is very quick on its controls and is able to dodge like a rabbit some vital part is bound to be hit sooner or later.

Many Fokkers fire through their propellers. It appears that the propeller blades are fitted with deflector plates to turn aside such bullets as hit the blades. Only about five or six bullets in a hundred are likely to hit the plates, and the remaining ninety odd pass between the blades straight for the target. This deflector device was first tried by the French aviator Garros, who was shot down and captured in Flanders some months ago.

Fokkers which do not fire through the propellers must always attack their victims from behind, diving under their tail and coming up in such a position that, while they can shoot up into the body of the pursued machine, the passenger in that machine, even if sitting behind the pilot, cannot shoot at the Fokker for fear of blowing his own tail off.

Germans 'Come Back'
When Sir John French in October, 1914, spoke of the marked dominance of British aviators over German, Royal Flying Corps machines, he was an average better than the old tactic monoplanes the Germans were using, and the new, big, powerful German biplanes were not produced in quantities sufficient to be of great importance. Moreover, most of these biplanes were used on the East in front. Then for a period, about the time of the heavy fighting around Ypres, the big biplanes showed up in numbers and gave some trouble, as they were faster and climbed far higher than most of the British and French machines. They were met by single-seater British scouts of the Bristol and Martinsyde types by the French Moraine and Nieuport planes, also very small, fast machines, and by the Vickers biplanes, carrying a machine gun in front. Thereafter the big German aeroplanes disappeared, and for October last, the German machines were apparently due to the big, reliable British biplanes, and again the experts among the British aeroplanes holding command of the air. It was only a month afterward that the British discovered all the biggest and best German aeroplanes had been withdrawn to take part in the big drive against Russia. The next thing heard was the ap-

MEMORIAL MASS IMPOSING EVENT

General and High Naval and Military Dignitaries Attend Services For Hero Dead

The military memorial mass celebrated at the Catholic cathedral yesterday was very largely attended, the Governor, the Mayor, Rear Admiral Boush and several officers of the national guard being among the more distinguished persons present.

The Right Reverend Bishop Liberator was present in the sanctuary. Chaplain Lennan of the Fourth Cavalry was celebrant of the solemn mass. Father Rodriguez was deacon and Father Alphonse was sub-deacon. A special musical program was rendered by the cathedral choir under the direction of Father Ulrich, a stringed orchestra accompanying the principal parts.

The double squad of United States regulars that presented arms at the more solemn part of the service consisted of volunteers from the Fifty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, under the command of Lieutenant Pippen, and trumpeters who sounded the flourish at the elevation were Musicians Joseph Lee and John Connors of Company I, Second United States Infantry.

Chaplain Ignatius Fealy of the First Field Artillery delivered a short sermon, during the course of which he thanked all who had lent their presence to the celebration of the religious and patriotic occasion. He referred especially to the fact that the memory of those who gave up their lives in Honolulu harbor on March 25, 1915, was being commemorated, reminding the congregation that as they made a sacrifice for precious principles that should be perpetuated by every Catholic, so it behooved everyone who is able to do so, to be ever prepared to defend those rights guaranteed by the constitution, even at the cost of life.

Finally he sounded the warning that nations as individuals are not to be judged by their advance in material things, that true imperialism consists in the empire of the man over his evil inclinations, and that greater is his conquest who conquers himself than one who conquers others.

STITCHES IN TIME DO NOT ALWAYS SAVE NINE

Emergency Surgeon Ayer Busy With Needle and Thread

The usual batch of week-end mishaps occupied the attention of Dr. B. G. Ayer at the emergency hospital.

L. T. Hip was treated for a wound on his dexter hand. He said that his machine gnawed that member "all same bone."

A. Barboza was struck with a bottle, while in Kakaako, and sustained a wound in his right arm.

Arthur Trasy had a jaw with Carlos Bages, another Porto Rican, in a Kukui street pool palace. Trasy was smitten with a cue and came to the station with a large wound on his forehead in which three stitches had to be taken. On being discharged from the hospital he went back to Kukui street and meeting Bages again, experienced another beating. Within half an hour of leaving the hospital, Trasy was back again with a brand new wound, this time in the back of the head. Two stitches were taken in the gash.

Bages arrived at the hospital in the course of the evening with four small scalp wounds. He said that Trasy was a very tough man and not a gentleman by any means.

John Kalalulu was beaten up in the Twelfth road yesterday afternoon by some unknown person. As a matter of fact John was too far gone to identify his assailant. Doctor Ayer deftly stitched up four small cuts in his head, leaving a stitch to each wound.

Sam Halstead was kicked in the shin by an unknown Portuguese last night. His wound was dressed at the emergency hospital.

pearance over the German lines of a big twin engine German biplane which led to sundry questions in parliament as to whether the British also were building multiple engine aeroplanes. That was four or five months ago.

Following the big biplane came Hans and Fritz, as they were called by the Royal Flying Corps. These were huge Triplane biplanes, with one big engine mounted in front and two smaller ones in the rear, one on each side of the fuselage. They were faster and climbed higher than most of the British and French machines.

After this period, which was about October last, the German machines were apparently due to the big, reliable British biplanes, and again the experts among the British aeroplanes holding command of the air. It was only a month afterward that the British discovered all the biggest and best German aeroplanes had been withdrawn to take part in the big drive against Russia. The next thing heard was the ap-

JAPANESE PARTLY EATEN BY SHARKS

Fisherman of Keauhou, Big Island, Loses Life To Monsters of Deep

Fugimori a Japanese, met with a terrible death last week at Keauhou, North Kona, Island of Hawaii, when he was washed off the reef at night time and torn to pieces by ravenous sharks. One of the sharks paid for the death of the man by being shot dead by Deputy Sheriff Nahale, who, at daylight the following morning, saw a horrible tragedy enacted in the water at the foot of the cliffs, but was able to pull two ribs and the body of an eighteen-foot man-eating shark that was devouring the body of the Japanese.

From the story told by the companions of Fugimori, a party of five, including the victim, went fishing on the reef by flashlight. They spent some hours spearing fish and all went well until a "billow wave" came in and washed Fugimori out to deep water. That was the last seen of the man until the next morning.

At daylight, Deputy Sheriff Nahale, who had been told of the accident, went down to the cliffs that overlook the scene of the tragedy. He took his rifle along and had hardly seated himself on a rock to watch for sharks, than an enormous shark rose out of the depths with what remained of Fugimori in its mouth. The police officer fired a shot that penetrated the shark's brain and at once followed it up with another that turned the sea monster belly upward.

The officer then, with the assistance of some other men, lowered a rope into the water and managed to lash what remained of the Japanese. The body was frightfully mutilated, and the sight was a sickening one. While the body was being angled for two other sharks were seen swimming around in the deep water, but rifle bullets could not reach them.

The Japanese's body was buried the same afternoon and a verdict of accidental death was returned by a coroner's jury.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL MAY BE ABOLISHED

Training Ship, Newport, Here Last Summer, May Be Returned To Government

There is a move on foot to abolish the New York State Nautical school and to return the training ship Newport to the government. The Newport was here last summer, having come from New York via the Panama Canal, and she returned via San Francisco and the Canal, where she was held a long time by slides.

Says the Nautical Gazette, in commenting upon the proposal:

"In recommending that the legislation abolish the New York State Nautical school and return the schooner Newport to the navy department, Governor Whitman bases his plea on the ground of economy, which is precisely the value in sight. Although the school appears to have few friends, its importance is apparently not understood by the general public, and it is a pity that its value is not better known."

The school cannot afford to teach its boys navigation and seamanship, the task must be undertaken by the government otherwise it will develop on the private shipping companies. One obstacle that stands in the way of the ambitious graduate of an American nautical school is that section of the law which would assist him from receiving his license as third mate until he has reached his majority. As a rule he is graduated at an earlier age and must spend a year or so in the forecastle, or as a quartermaster at most, before he gets his ticket. If the law were amended so that licenses might be granted to young men at an earlier age than twenty-one, it would assist the work of the nautical schools now in existence, and encourage many more young Americans to follow the sea as a profession."

'KELLY' HENSHAW WOULD GO TO BAT AS LAWYER

Application to practice law in the district courts of the Territory was filed yesterday in the office of Clerk Henry Smith of the circuit court by Marshall B. ("Kelly") Henshaw, well known in baseball and commercial circles. Henshaw is connected with H. H. Henshaw & Co. In his application Henshaw says that he is a citizen and was born in Downey, California, twenty-six years ago. He has been in Honolulu since 1913. "Kelly" completed two of the three-year courses necessary to receive the degree of LL. B. in Stanford University, and was graduated in May, 1912, with the degree of A. B. from the pre-law department of Stanford. Frank E. Thompson and C. S. Franklin signed the application as vouchers for Henshaw's moral character, and his qualifications to practice law. He will be given an examination before Circuit Judge Ashford within a few days.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

Even the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale at all dealers. Boush, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BIG NEW VESSELS FOR ISLAND TRADE

American-Hawaiian Plans Two of Texan Class, of 12,000 Tons Deadweight Capacity

Two big sugar-carriers for the Hawaiian trade will be built by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, according to advices to C. P. Morse, general freight agent. Each will be of the Texan class and will be capable of carrying 12,000 tons, deadweight. When the traffic from the Islands to New York via the Panama Canal is resumed, these vessels will be used, and, with the large freighters now in service, will give ten vessels of 12,000 tons capacity. Thus they will replace smaller ships which have operated in the Island trade. Contracts have not been let, so far as known, but it is presumed that they will be soon.

Three Contracted For
The big vessels Floridan, Arborea and Arctura were contracted for about a year ago and the Floridan has been placed in service, being the last vessel scheduled to sail from New York for the Islands via Magellan. This latest announcement means that five big vessels in all will be added to the fleet already the largest under the American flag.

It was stated at the local office yesterday that all the vessels now on the way to Hawaii, except for the Floridan, would load at Island ports for San Francisco, where they will discharge their sugar cargo for overland shipment. As to the Floridan no advices have been received. The vessels and their probable time of arrival here are as follows:

Arctura, February 24; Kentuckian, March 1; Mexican, March 17; Texan, April 2; Georgian, April 14.

Negotiations About Over
Despatching all the ships to San Francisco evidently means that negotiations between the company and the Sugar Factors are about completed, although details may remain to be worked out. If negotiations were not moving toward a favorable conclusion an announcement hardly would be made that vessels would be sent to San Francisco.

It had been presumed that all of the ships except three would be sent from the Islands to New York round South America, three being kept here to handle the business between the Islands and San Francisco. Since the vessels will discharge their sugar at San Francisco, it appears probable that they will load, en route, on the West coast for Europe, for it would not be profitable to send the sugar by rail and the lost at West Coast ports for the East Coast. Barges from San Francisco to Europe are plentiful.

Salmonanders Add To Aquarium Stock

Local fauna has been increased by the arrival from Japan of a couple of dozen salmonanders, one of which is about two feet long. The reptiles, or most of them, are at present "at home" at the Aquarium, having been purchased for the exhibition by Superintendent Frederick A. Potter.

The interesting creatures were consigned to a Japanese named Yamato, who has an establishment in the fish market and who got them past the customs officials without difficulty. Making his rounds, Robert Parker, on his place, and found displayed for sale there the salmonanders. Now a salmonander, while quite harmless, is a somewhat forbidding-looking chap, and when Parker saw them he asked Yamato where they came from and what he was going to do with them.

"Eat 'em," replied the fish vendor; "Japanese too much like; more better kaukau than frog."

Parker was unimpressed, however, as to the desirability of allowing the little strangers into the Territory, and interviewed several other Japanese regarding the edible qualities of salmonanders, or "salmonanders," as Yamato, called them, without discovering any very enthusiastic salmonander fans. It was decided that no objection to the presence of the cousins of the chameleon existed.

Superintendent Potter, hearing that there were salmonanders on sale in the market, purchased nearly all of Yamato's supply, and domiciled them in the Aquarium.

Yamato announced that another shipment of salmonanders is expected from Japan in the near future. Mr. Potter said last night that contrary to salmonanders being objectionable creatures they would be of benefit here, particularly as they prey on the larva of the mosquito. In their natural state they live on aquatic life.

Yamato said yesterday that the "salmonander" climbed up a tree in Japan called sasho; the leaves of which are considered a delicacy by the Japanese, and which are shipped here in canned form. The reptile, said the Japanese, acquires the flavor of the sasho leaves, and it is this which makes it so good eating.

The salmonander is a lizard-like amphibian, and those received here are the giant salmonander of Japan (megalobatrachus japonicus), which attain a length of three feet.

Yamato has also received from Japan more than 250 goldfish of the four flange tail variety, which are much sought after by Japanese for pets.

STUDENT CADETS RECEIVE BANNER

Campus of Kamehameha Schools Is Scene Yesterday Afternoon of Imposing Ceremony

Queen Graces Presentation of Flag On Behalf of Daughters of Hawaii

A very pretty ceremony was conducted on the campus of Kamehameha Schools yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the presentation to the boys' school cadet battalion of a beautiful flag, the gift of the daughters of Hawaii. Queen Liliuokalani was to have presented the colors in person, but owing to the fact that a shower passed over the campus at the time appointed for the ceremony, the presentation was made by Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, her majesty remaining in her carriage. After the ceremony a series of drills were given through by the cadets, and evening parade and retreat brought the function to an appropriate conclusion.

Large Gathering Present
It was a large and representative company which gathered on the campus. A big marquee sheltered the Daughters of Hawaii and friends of the schools, and notable among those present were Governor Pinkham and Brig-Gen. Samuel I. Johnson. The students of the Kamehameha Girls' School were there, as were a large number of the alumni. Local officials were well represented and the trustees and faculty of the school, of course, were present.

At three o'clock, an hour prior to the ceremony, the Hawaiian band began a program of specially selected music. At four o'clock the cadets were drawn up in front of the marquee in a hollow square, and the presentation took place.

Flag Made of Silk
The flag is made of silk with the Hawaiian coat-of-arms worked in colors in the center. Under the emblem are the words: "Kamehameha Schools." On presenting the flag, which was received by Cadet Major Hiram Anahu, Mrs. Macfarlane said:

"Cadets of the Kamehameha Schools: In presenting to you today the school colors of your nation, the Daughters of Hawaii decide to express hereby their sincere interest in you and your future, and also their appreciation of the helpful assistance which you have so often given when called upon by this community."

Education People's Salvation
The Hawaiian coat-of-arms is emblematic to remind you that you are descended from a people who are loyal and courageous; a people who, in spite of their lack of civilization, possessed many noble, generous and lovable traits of character. These beautiful Kamehameha Schools came into existence through the wise spirit and loving heart of a noble Hawaiian chief, Kamehameha I, who saw that education was to be the salvation of his people, and with this in mind these schools were planned, and her great desire was that they should lay the foundation of a clean, true and industrious manhood and womanhood in the coming generations of Hawaii."

"Usually the colors are presented when the troops are leaving to go to war but when you leave the shelter of this school, like the soldiers, you go forth to take up the battle of life, where temptations, as enemies, will meet you on all sides. There it is that the school colors and what they stand for must inspire you to maintain by your conduct and living the high principles which Kamehameha Schools have taught you."

"If, in the future, you should be called upon to take up arms in defense of our dear motherland, to which we now belong, we feel assured that your loyalty and patriotism will prove yourself worthy, not only as descendants of ancient Hawaii, but also of yourselves."

Songer Graciously Accepted
In the name of the Daughters of Hawaii, I present you with the school colors of the Kamehameha Schools' cadet battalion."

Following the presentation the band played "Hawaii Pono." Hawaii's national anthem, and Cadet Major Anahu acknowledged the presentation with a neat speech and then the cadets went through a series of drill and setting-up exercises, which were so well executed as to evoke frequent applause.

Evening parade, retreat, the lowering and salute of the flag, and a march past in review, brought the exercises to an end.

TOURIST WOULD MAKE SEWER PIPE FROM LAVA

F. J. Townsend, a visitor in Hilo thinks it feasible to manufacture lava sewer pipes and bricks from the molten lava in the pit of Kilauea. Townsend is said to be a retired capitalist who has been touring the Big Island in his own automobile. Mr. Townsend says also that the roads of Hawaii are better than much of the Lincoln Highway on the mainland and that the scenery of the Hawaii roads is very comparable with that of the roads in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean in Europe.

CUT PROMOTION TO RAISE PAY

The supervisors of the County of Maui have curtailed their subscription of fifty dollars a month to the Hawaii Promote Committee. Lack of funds is given as the cause for the retrenchment. The money saved will be used in paying the salary of the County Engineer at Kula, and in paying the salary of the County Engineer at Wailuku and the Pauwela waterworks.